

NEW VOLUME.

In entering upon the fourth volume of the *Intelligence*, we cannot allow the occasion, to pass unnoticed, since it affords an opportunity of returning thanks to the good people of Anderson for their unremitting kindness and steadfast support. We trust never to become insensible of the obligations imposed by the constant friendship and favor manifested to this journal, and it shall be our endeavor to requite these favors with an earnest devotion to the true interests and material prosperity of this section. We have no promises to make as regards the editorial labor, which will be performed only with the same meagre ability as heretofore. We would be glad, however, that those of our friends, capable of interesting the public mind in whatever is worthy of record and attention, would lend their assistance in enlightening the people upon passing events, and giving direction to such measures as are beneficial to the whole community. In this way much may be accomplished for the general good, and the *Intelligence* will truly become an exponent of public opinion. It is our greatest desire to make the *Intelligence* an indispensable adjunct of every home in the District, and a welcome visitor at every fireside. Our friends must "aid and assist," in order that this desire be fulfilled, and we trust that there is no trespass on their kindness and generosity in urging every one to make some effort to extend its circulation. With our profoundest bow to the already numerous patrons, and a heartfelt wish that peace and prosperity may overshadow their destinies, the duties and responsibilities of another journalistic year are before us.

GOVERNOR ORR.

The Columbia *Phoenix* has been informed that, after Governor Orr's term of office terminates, he will probably move to Columbia and engage in the practice of law. We cannot vouch for the rumor, and trust that it will prove ill-founded—not that we desire to deprive our capital of so great an accession to its society, but that Anderson cannot afford to lose such a genial gentleman and honored citizen. While far from being an admirer of his political course, recently, we are among those who properly appreciate the Governor's eminent social qualities and kindness of heart, and are loth to part with him as a fellow-citizen.

GEN. CANNY ON THE RAMPAGE AGAIN.

Special Orders No. 140, from the headquarters of this Military District, as published in the *Phoenix* of last Saturday, removes the Mayor and six Aldermen of the city of Columbia, and appoints Brevet Col. FRANCIS L. GUNTER, Captain Fifth Artillery, as Mayor, and six persons (among them three negroes) to supply the vacancies created by the removal of Aldermen. The *Phoenix* says:

We shall not indulge either in complaint or invidiousness in referring to the military proceedings. This community will illustrate that manhood which, folding its arms upon its breast, represses vain emotions, and accepts, with equanimity, that which is inevitable. The strong man bound can do no more.

ADMISSION OF ARKANSAS.

We publish to-day the telegraphic synopsis of the veto message of President JOHNSON, returning the bill for the admission of Arkansas into the Union. In the House, on Saturday, the bill was passed over the veto by 110 to 31—a party vote, with a single exception. The Senate probably took similar action on Monday, and Arkansas is now admitted "with all the honors."

The bill for the admission of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Louisiana, was also probably returned on Monday, and the same result will ensue. In fact, ere this paragraph is read by the majority of our readers, these six "wayward sisters" will have become a part and parcel of the glorious (?) Union.

GRAND EXCURSION TO NEW YORK.

The general freight and ticket agent of the Charlotte and S. C. R. R., Col. E. B. DORSEY, advertises that persons wishing to attend the National Democratic Convention to be held in New York on the 4th of July can procure tickets from him at Columbia, good there and back from June 20 to July 31, inclusive, at \$29 each. This is a rare opportunity to visit the great metropolis, and witness all its grandeur, for a small amount of money.

Slaves writing the above, we have received a note from Col. HAMMILL, President of the Greenville Road, as follows:

"We will sell a ticket to Columbia and return to all persons going to New York to attend the Democratic Convention, whether they are delegates or not. Our agents have the necessary instructions."

INDEPENDENT AND RIGHT.

A correspondent of the Abbeville *Press* gives the following incident, showing "how some things can be done as well as others." The example is worthy of record, and we take pleasure in placing it before our readers:

A most interesting scene was witnessed in the harvest-field of Wm. Hunter of this District, a few days since. When Mr. H. was making ready all preliminary arrangements for his harvest, he was modestly informed by his employees (radical freedmen) that they would not harvest his wheat, though under obligations to do so, unless they received extra pay for it. Though not expecting such a declaration of intention from Mr. H., it was in no way disturbed, but ever willing to accord to them the full liberty which he claimed for himself (of providing for his own affairs), as the day of harvest drew on, he made ready a sumptuous dinner for the occasion, and sent out for his neighbors to come, for all things were then ready. They responded *en masse*, and at an early hour, a large field of fine wheat was entered by thirty white laborers, all engaged in the various operations of harvesting. The field was reaped in an incredibly short time, and the whole operation performed in full view of the able malcontents, in such a way that the half-run-over—hadn't word to say. "All honor to the Democrats of White Hall. This is a white man's country, and white men can rule if they will."

TOURNAMENT AND COSTUME BALL AT LAURENS.—The Committee on invitation will accept thanks for a polite request to attend the Tournament and Costume Ball at Laurens, C. H. on the 2d proximo. The occasion will be interesting and the ceremonies doubtless imposing, as our friends in that good old District never do things by halves. The *Herald* predicts a "brilliant success," and we offer cordial wishes for the fulfillment of that prophecy.

A little son of Mr. Wm. Gray, residing near Brownsville, in Marlboro District, was struck by lightning a few days ago and instantly killed. Mr. John Hubbard, residing in the upper part of the same District, was struck by lightning and seriously injured, but we are glad to learn that he is fast recovering.

Immigration Societies have recently been formed under very auspicious circumstances in Edgefield and Richland Districts.

Culfax was first elected to Congress by the Negroes.

THE APPROACHING DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AND CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

The New York *World*, an able Democratic journal, created quite a flutter among the politicians two or three weeks ago by urging the nomination of Chief Justice Chase by the Democratic party for the Presidency. The tone and temper of the *World* has hitherto been steadfastly opposed to the reconstruction policy of Congress, owing chiefly to its own condemnation of universal suffrage. The Chief Justice being the representative of that idea, the *World* was forced to recant its opposition to "equal rights," as understood by the great party of moral ideas, and admit that the work already accomplished in the South could not be interfered with by the Democracy, when that party came into power. This barefaced suggestion, more than its adherence to CHASE as an available man to defeat GRANT, caused indignation far and wide among the staunchest supporters and adherents of the Democratic party, and caused a general display of resentment to the leadership attempted by the *World*. Such tergiversations were not expected from an influential recognized organ of the Democracy, and savored more of the character of lies maintained by the New York *Herald*. The last named journal, not to be eclipsed in its own peculiar line of politics, entered at once upon a vigorous prosecution of the idea that Chase was the only man possessing the requisite characteristics to defeat the Radical nominees next fall. In furtherance of this idea, the *Herald* sent a correspondent out West to feel the public pulse on the CHASE sensation, which correspondent writes from Cincinnati on the 11th inst., giving it up as a foregone conclusion that the Chief Justice has no party in the great West. He says:

The Western Democrats are watching with jealous interest the progress of the movement to nominate Chief Justice Chase. It was a complication, or rather a development, for which they were wholly unprepared. They feel, not bitterly, but warmly on the subject in opposition to those who would make Mr. Chase the Democratic nominee for President at the next election, and the friends of Mr. Pendleton will make a most desperate fight against the Chief Justice in the Convention. They cannot understand the inconsistency, as they call it, of their Eastern brethren in abandoning the principles which they advocated only a few months ago when it was possible that Mr. Chase might even be the most suitable of candidates to the most Radical of Republicans. Mr. Chase's views are not Democratic, and he cannot stand upon the Democratic platform without an entire recantation of his own words, or without a very decided alteration of his opinions. The Democratic faith, according to the Western interpretation of it, entertains no policy on the question of suffrage except that the question is one which should and must be left to the States to decide, each one for itself. Even a modification of Mr. Chase's views would not be sufficient. Universal suffrage, suffrage and representation according to the proposed article fourteen, or impartial suffrage, are all contrary to Democratic doctrine. The nomination of Mr. Chase would, therefore, be impossible without a very curious political somersault on the part of the Chief Justice, or a fatal abandonment of principle by the Democratic party.

This kind of information from the Chief Justice's own State was decidedly chilling to the friends of the proposed movement, and we are not surprised to find that the *World* has backed down from its support of CHASE. In its issue of the 15th, the *World* repudiates the advocacy of the Chief Justice as an available candidate for the Democracy, doubtless incited thereto by the potent reasoning that the masses of the Northern Democracy are not prepared to give in their adhesion to the monstrous, iniquitous legislation of the Radical party, forcing universal suffrage upon the South, and which has received the unqualified endorsement of the Chief Justice. In connection, therefore, with the meeting of the National Democratic Convention, this movement seems to have fallen to the ground, and "the situation" is not likely to be complicated with the question of going into the Republican party to find a standard bearer for the Democracy.

The Southern people, in the meantime, are not idle spectators of the wire-pulling incident to a nominating convention. While so many have an undoubted preference for this or that individual, and give expression to their feelings, the great and overshadowing desire of the Southern heart is to see placed in nomination such a man as will exhibit the highest proofs of statesmanship in the Presidential office, and guarantee the administration of the government upon the broad principles contained in the Constitution of our fathers. That universal suffrage is an accomplished fact, for the time being, is recognized by the wisest and best of our leading men; that this fact entails the grossest injustice does not admit of doubt among unprejudiced minds, and we of the South ardently hope and believe that the American people will never rivet the chains of an oppressed section by perpetuating this injustice. As an experiment, universal suffrage is destined to have its day, but there will be a reckoning against this wrong and injury done to a brave people, languishing after an unequal contest, and oppressed by the bayonet. Feeling thus, the Democratic party would disappoint the entire South by temporizing measures, or any concessions to the opposite party, either in its platform or nominees. We know the difficulties that beset us, and are manfully struggling to use the weapon intended for our own discomfiture and disgrace. But there is an abiding confidence among our people that time will assuage the asperities of war, and that the Northern people are even now prepared to see the seal of condemnation upon the fanatical works of a Radical majority in Congress. To destroy this confidence, and blast the hopes of an entire section, the Democratic party have only to recognize this foul blot upon civilization, and give over the South to the hordes of adventurers and degraded men in our midst, thereby creating the anarchy of Mexico and the revolutions of Hayti. As one of the humblest sons of the South, whose devotion has been sealed on bloody fields, we cannot believe that such is the destiny for our section. Its fair fields and fertile valleys, its brave men and patriotic women, will never be consigned to a fate worse than oblivion, from which death itself would be a relief to all its inhabitants.

The Greenville *Enterprise*, in speaking of the late election in that district, says: "If we continue to do our duty, keep up our organizations and extend them, bring in every Conservative man of every class and color into the Democratic Clubs, show to all who have ears to hear and hearts to feel, the degradation, danger and ruin to the best interests of society, there lies, necessarily, in our hands the power over the white people of this country and all its interests, then we will remain safe. But we must not relax our exertions. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty—is the price of all good. It is necessary to watch, and work, and pray for lasting deliverance from the shocking and revolting dominion of Radicalism over the free-born people of this oppressed land."

A correspondent of the Winnsboro *News* writes: "Believing with your numerous correspondents that the introduction of immigrants into our community will solve all the difficulties of the times, financial and political, I will devote (100¢) to home-bred settlers, particularly Irish settlers. I feel sure that if immigrants can be induced to settle among us on these terms, it will enhance one hundred per cent. the value of our remaining land, and promote the prosperity of our country."

The Camden *Journal* announces the death of Captain John Chestnut of the *Evangelical Rangers*.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

The proposition made through these columns to organize a Farmer's Association seems to have met with general favor, so far as we can learn, and has impressed our farmers with the conviction that concerted action is altogether necessary to insure success in the objects proposed. One of the suggestions in regard to this Association, contemplates the introduction of a foreign population in our midst, through this combined and effective agency, and embraces a question worthy of serious consideration by all. Although action may be deferred for the present with respect to immigration, we are inclined to think that this subject is one of the most important claiming the attention of our farmers, and hence take the liberty of presenting for their consideration the views and suggestions of one entitled to a hearing, and qualified by experience to offer advice on the subject. We refer to Gen. J. D. LINDSEY, of Virginia, who has been devoting his time and talents in this direction for the benefit of his native State, and who has enjoyed superior facilities to ascertain the best mode for the introduction of a foreign element. Without any aid from the State, Gen. LINDSEY established an agency in direct communication with the New York Board of Immigration, and was enabled to meet a demand for 1,000 laborers per month at wages ranging from \$10 to \$15 and board. Although inquiries came upon him thick and fast, not more than one hundred actual orders were received, and he is now satisfied that the farmers of Virginia are not yet prepared to incur the increased expense, and make the radical change, involved in the substitution of white for negro laborers. After a faithful experiment, at considerable loss, he reluctantly abandoned the enterprise, and is now directing all his efforts to colonization. He believes great success will be achieved by persistent effort, and the earnest co-operation of land-owners, but there are certain indispensable conditions, briefly stated as follows. We copy from Gen. LINDSEY's able and interesting article on this subject in the last number of the *Southern Planter and Farmer*:

1st. Enough land for a small colony, say 10,000 acres at least, must be offered in one locality. It need not be actually in one body, but must be sufficiently compact to afford neighborhood and social advantages to the settlers, who will want churches, schools and mechanics of their own within easy distance of their homes.

2d. The lands must be offered at low and attractive prices, and for the larger part of the purchase money a credit of one, three and four years must be given, the settler paying interest annually and securing the debt by a lien on the property. It is only in this way that we can compete with the cheap lands of the West in attracting foreigners to our State. We will make money in the end by selling a part of our vast unproductive territory at rates so low as to insure their settlement; for density of population and increase of labor will rapidly enhance the value of the residue to a price not now thought of by our people.

3d. The indentured above stated must be presented directly to the European emigrant in his own country, so as to fix his destination before he starts across the Atlantic; and the information must reach him in a way and through channels that will command his implicit confidence, and when he acts upon it and comes here, he must find that he has not been deceived, so that every letter written back to the fatherland will be an appeal to the writer's friends to join him in his new and prosperous home.

4th. Every facility must be afforded to the emigrant from the time he bids his friends farewell in the old country, to speed him on his way to his future home. He must be brought directly to our own Virginia ports, and thence transported at the least possible cost, and in the shortest time, to his destination.

Do all this and tens of thousands of families, with means ranging from \$500 to \$5000, can be brought here every year, till our State becomes as populous and wealthy as New York or Pennsylvania.

These suggestions, of course, look forward to united effort on the part of the people in every section of the State, and are too enlarged for the adoption of an isolated community. But they are practical, nevertheless, and can be so modified that every community having a central organization may take immediate steps to bring out a colony, even though small in numbers. These colonies, dotted here and there over the State, will have their influence to attract emigrants; and in a few years the onward sweep of circumstances will proclaim even South Carolina, with her present negro majority, redeemed from the accursed fate to which she has been consigned by the devilish malignity of a Radical Congress. Private enterprise has already established a colony in Richland District, and we trust that the united efforts of farmers in Anderson may bring about substantial results in this respect. One fact must be kept constantly in view, namely, that organization and concert of action are indispensable to the welfare and prosperity of our people.

WELL DESERVED TRIBUTE.

We find the annexed truthful tribute to a deceased friend in the last *Sumter Watchman*. Years ago, when the check was mantled by the flush of early manhood and the light of youthful ambition shone from his eyes, we made the acquaintance of Mr. DINKINS, and this ripened into a friendship now broken, alas! by his untimely death:

The sad news was borne through our community, on Friday morning last, that Thomas WATIES DINKINS was no more. He sent an arrow of pain to many hearts, and an emotion of deep sympathy throughout the entire community. His numerous friends had watched the progress of his disease, as it insidiously advanced upon his vitals, with alternate hope and apprehension. A young man, with all the sprightliness and vigor of youth, a spirit inspired to high resolves, an energy which knew no flagging, and a physical structure, in previous years, unimpaired by disease, it could not have been that hopes were entertained that nature would contend successfully with the foe by which he was assailed. But the dark realities of death on Thursday night last—suddenly expired, for, we learn, they were entertained even by the near and dear ones around him, until within a few hours of his departure.

Mr. DINKINS was an honorable graduate of the South Carolina College, and a young lawyer of much promise. He had devoted himself, with close and persistent application to the principles and science of law, as well as to its more practical forms and requirements, and the fruits of his labor were abundantly exhibited in the establishment of a reputation for sound legal judgment, facility in the minutia of practice, and a growing business. In connection with this, he was possessed of more than ordinary ability of disposition and kindness of heart, which, with easy and accomplished manners, and a graceful courtesy to all with whom he came in contact, secured for him general esteem and respect. His death, which came upon him in the morning of his existence, with opening prospects of a bright and successful day of life—is sad, and indeed, and is one irretrievable decrease of the great and merciful God, which are most finding out, until "this mortal shall have put on immortality."

The following prominent South Carolinians favor a concession of qualified suffrage to the negro, viz: Ex-Gov. B. F. Perry, Hon. Gabriel Cannon, General J. S. Preston, Gen. James Chesnut, Hon. A. Burt, General Sam'l McGowan, Hon. W. D. Porter, General Wade Hampton, Col. Wm. M. Shannon and Gen. J. B. Kershaw.

It was stated in Columbia, a few days ago, that F. J. Moses, Jr., would be made Speaker of the Radical House of Representatives soon to assemble in this State.

For the Anderson Intelligence.

I have read and been much pleased, Mr. Editor, with your suggestions in relation to the organization of a "Central Democratic Club of Anderson District." I propose to make a few suggestions on the same subject, and also to express a few opinions, which I hope may be as kindly taken as they are offered.

I have never lived in any community in which concert of action was so difficult to be had as in this, and where public spirit was made so subservient to personal likings and dislikes. It is with pain, Mr. Editor, that I must call them excitable and impatient, jealous and distrustful, and I fear, unstable. Already from the ranks of our own party arise murmurs of discontent—doubts of this man's motives, of that man's purity, and even from good men I hear such questionings as to the manner in which our affairs have been conducted and our nominations made. How much of all this is true I cannot tell; but that much may be so, I am constrained to allow. We have an "Executive Committee." Has that committee ever met for consultation, or even in any way realized the solemn responsibilities resting upon it? Can it furnish us with information? Has it used any energy to obtain it? Is it prepared to advise and instruct? And if not, why not?

I'll tell you, Mr. Editor, the fault is our own. We have never been thoroughly organized, and until we are, it is in vain to appoint committees and talk of action. We have not realized that the struggle upon which we have entered is for years, not for months or days, and we must proceed to correct our errors and organize on grand, not petty principles—on national, and not mere State or local issues. We do not want "six months volunteers," but an "army for the war,"—a war to the death against Radicalism and its attendant horrors; and, Mr. Editor, it is high time that we set about it.

Our venerable President says that his age, and his onerous domestic cares unfit him for the position, and he wishes to resign it. His name is through this country the synonym of intelligence and integrity. He has done us great good, and he may do us much more; but if he really does wish to resign, it is not for us to dispute his judgment. I can only hope otherwise. But whether he resigns or not, Mr. Editor, the necessity is none the less urgent for thorough reorganization. We must be the "Central Club of Anderson District;" and when I say "must be," I only mean that we should and will be, for the very nature of our opportunities and location. I suggest an organization of this character:

The Club to be known as the "Anderson Central Democratic Club." Its officers to be one President, two Vice Presidents, one Secretary and Treasurer. A committee to consist of five, to be called the Executive Committee of the Club, and who shall constitute, with two from every other Club in the District, what shall be called the "Central Executive Committee of the District."

Three shall constitute a quorum of the Club Committee, and seven a quorum of the District Committee. It shall be made the duty of the Committees, both "Club or Local" and District to meet, the former weekly, and the latter semi-monthly; and to these committees, in their respective spheres, shall be entrusted all the affairs of the Club and Party, subject, of course, to the action of the Clubs in the District. Our best men should be selected, and we should then trust them. Regular semi-monthly meetings should be held by the "Central Club," and at these meetings addresses from men of position and intelligence should be delivered. It should be the duty of the Executive Committee of the Club to provide for such addresses, and the "District Committee" should provide for similar addresses, to be delivered at the headquarters of the clubs of the District. A constitution for all the clubs of the District should be framed by the "District Committee," said constitution to be signed by the members of each club, the by-laws of the clubs to be of their own institution. At all regular meetings of the "Central Club" the roll must be called, and a small pecuniary penalty attached for unexcused absence, the presiding officer, to whom such excuse is rendered at a regular and in open meeting, to be the judge of its validity.

There are very many matters which demands attention, Mr. Editor, but I only wish to invite—may I demand some action. I only make suggestions. I will enter heartily into any, and support every honest plan which contemplates and will ensure earnest action. Local interests, private prejudices must be laid aside. We must not forget the negro, but we must not deceive him. We must make no rash promises, for we must abide by those we do make. We must take high ground and not come down.

If you can make use of this hurried communication, you may do so, but it is only written to urge you especially, and through you to the people, the urgent necessity of immediate working organization.

CAROLINIAN.

For the Anderson Intelligence.

SEANTOWN, S. C., June 20, 1868. A meeting of a portion of the citizens of Greenwood and vicinity was held this day. On motion of Capt. Austin, Maj. McCann was called to the Chair, and Thos. W. Russell requested to act as Secretary.

Col. Russell moved that a committee of six be appointed by the Chair to prepare business for the meeting, which was adopted. Col. Russell, chairman, David Wardlaw, Col. Wm. S. Pickens, Jas. Mullikin, Esq., Jas. H. Purdine and R. Julius McCann were then appointed a committee, and after an absence of a few minutes, made the following report: That they have considered the suggestion for the formation of a Farmer's Association, and heartily approve of it, deeming such a move of vast importance to the farming interests. As the 18th of July next has been named as a suitable day for a mass meeting of the citizens for that purpose, would respectfully recommend the appointment of three delegates to represent this meeting on the occasion referred to.

On motion the report was adopted. Col. Pickens then moved that Col. Russell, Maj. McCann and Col. Jamison, be appointed delegates to represent this meeting at the Anderson Mass Meeting proposed to be held on the 18th of July next, which was adopted.

Col. Russell moved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Anderson Intelligence*, which was adopted.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

THOS. H. MCCANN, Chm'n.

THOS. W. RUSSELL, Sec.

J. B. McCullagh, Esq., widely known as the brilliant, enterprising and energetic correspondent, "Mack," of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, has accepted the position of managing editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. "Mack" is emphatically a "live journalist," a forcible writer, and with an eye ever watchful for the weak points in the armor of an opponent.

For the Anderson Intelligence.

MR. EDITOR: Allow me, if you please, in connection with my communication of last week, to offer a few thoughts on a kindred subject. The relation we sustain to the negro race of this country is one of more importance than the careless observer at first glance would imagine. Suddenly emerged from a state of slavery to a state of the most enlarged franchise and liberty, without the slightest preparation or education, (however revolting and disgusting the fact may be,) it nevertheless presents a field for the most sober and calm reflection, and at the same time for the most enlarged charity and forbearance.

We would not here stop to inquire into the superiority of the Anglo-Saxon over the negro or any other race; but we would say that the negro, ignorant as he is, and feeble, sympathetic and passionate by nature as he is, becomes a very dangerous element in our political organism, if not controlled and educated by those whose interest is, to some extent, necessarily interwoven with his. This credulous, flexible nature of his, made him an easy tool in the hands of that abominably corrupt horde of radical emissaries which has infested our land since the surrender. Hence, before we were aware, almost, the whole negro race of the South, with a few misguided white men, under the strange fascination of midnight Leagues, were arrayed in broad phalanx against the whites; nor were they able to give one substantial reason for their conduct, nor can they give it until this day. Such an experiment, however dangerous and inimical to their own interest and the peace of society, is not a matter of surprise to one properly understanding the negro character. Heretofore, it has been a matter wholly useless and futile to attempt to instruct them. Naturally disposed, in many instances, to infer that those who had been their former masters were, now that they had been liberated, their worst enemies, they were easily led to discredit any advice, either as to their duty or interest. But now that the novelty of their new position has rather worn off, and they begin to evince a returning sense of duty to themselves—convinced that liberty does not necessarily bring with it freedom from toil, and furnish them with food and raiment, it behooves us, and indeed we are called upon by every sentiment of Christian charity and forbearance to receive them kindly. Let us teach them, not reproachfully, but kindly, the extreme folly of their recent course. Show them that they mistrusted and left us—that we did not leave them. That living together in the same community, our interest, to a great extent, is identically the same. That the same laws that would be beneficial to them would also be beneficial to us, and vice versa. That our present and future interests, both as to ourselves and posterity, demand that we get along harmoniously together. That being led on by their new allies, (a reckless, lawless horde,) would inevitably induce a war of races which could but result in the entire extinction of the negro race in this country.

Notwithstanding the negro when exasperated is vile, treacherous and desperate, nevertheless to those he considers his friends he is kind, confiding and generous. As an evidence of which we recur with grateful hearts to their fidelity to us and our families during the late civil war, in the light of which we can but receive them with pleasure, when they indicate a desire for a restoration of confidence. Therefore, taking advantage of these better instincts of their nature, without committing ourselves to acts of social equality, (which, by-the-by, the larger portion of them do not expect,) by honest, fair dealing, and just, humane treatment, we may win them back to our confidence and respect, thereby not only promoting the mutual interest of both races, but effectually thwarting and overthrowing the schemes of our common enemy, who care nothing for the poor negro, only so far as they can make him subservient to their vile purposes, as the monkey would use the cat's paw for raking the roasted chestnuts from the glowing embers. As a people jealous of our interests, we must act on the defensive, remembering that the Radical party is a crafty, aggressive foe, and that in passing through this solemn, trying ordeal, it will require all the prudence, skill and wisdom that we can command to steer our shattered barque safely through the storm that lowers and thickens around us.

VETO OF THE ARKANSAS BILL.

WASHINGTON, June 20. The President's veto of the Arkansas bill, was read to-day. He says that the approval of this bill would be an admission, that the "Act for the more efficient government of the rebel States and Acts supplementary thereto," were proper and constitutional. Whereas the President's opinion is not changed in this respect, but rather strengthened by the results attending their execution. If Arkansas is to be a State, this bill don't admit her if she is a State, no legislation is necessary to her representation in the United States Congress. Each House, under the Constitution, judges the returns and qualifications of its own members, and nothing is necessary to restore Arkansas, but the decision by each House of the eligibility of those presenting credentials. This is plain and simple. The plan of the Constitution, had it been adopted in 1865, instead of legislation of doubtful constitutionality, and therefore unwise and dangerous, restoration would long since have been accomplished. The President again recommends the adoption of the Constitutional plan. The terms proposed are scarcely applicable to a Territory, and certainly not to a State which has occupied a place in the Union over a quarter of a century. The President is unable to find the authority for the conditions of the bill in the Federal Constitution. The elective franchise is reserved by the Constitution to the States themselves. The bill fails to provide how Arkansas shall signify her acceptance of the fundamental conditions; nor does it prescribe the penalties for their nullification. It is seriously questioned whether the Constitution has been raised according to the law assumed to be in force before its adoption. The Arkansas Constitution restricted franchise, on its ratification, by tests unknown in the reconstruction acts—among them, acceptance of political and civil rights of all men. It is well known that a large portion, if not a large majority, of electors do not accept this test, and, if applied to voters North, there is reason to believe many of them would remain away from the polls, rather than comply with the degrading conditions. The President concludes: "Should the people of Arkansas, therefore, desiring to regulate the elective franchise, so as to make it conform to the Constitutions of a large proportion of the North and West, modify the provisions referred to in the fundamental condition, what is to be the consequence? Is it intended that a denial of representation shall follow? And, if so, may we not decide, at some future day, a recurrence of the troubles which have so long agitated the country? Would it not be the part of wisdom to take for measure the Federal Constitution, rather than resort to measures, which, looking only to the present, in a few years, renew in an aggravated form, the strife and bitterness, caused by legislation which has proved to be ill-timed and unfortunate."

For the Anderson Intelligence.

MR. EDITOR: Allow me, if you please, in connection with my communication of last week, to offer a few thoughts on a kindred subject. The relation we sustain to the negro race of this country is one of more importance than the careless observer at first glance would imagine. Suddenly emerged from a state of slavery to a state of the most enlarged franchise and liberty, without the slightest preparation or education, (however revolting and disgusting the fact may be,) it nevertheless presents a field for the most sober and calm reflection, and at the same time for the most enlarged charity and forbearance.

We would not here stop to inquire into the superiority of the Anglo-Saxon over the negro or any other race; but we would say that the negro, ignorant as he is, and feeble, sympathetic and passionate by nature as he is, becomes a very dangerous element in our political organism, if not controlled and educated by those whose interest is, to some extent, necessarily interwoven with his. This credulous, flexible nature of his, made him an easy tool in the hands of that abominably corrupt horde of radical emissaries which has infested our land since the surrender. Hence, before we were aware, almost, the whole negro race of the South, with a few misguided white men, under the strange fascination of midnight Leagues, were arrayed in broad phalanx against the whites; nor were they able to give one substantial reason for their conduct, nor can they give it until this day. Such an experiment, however dangerous and inimical to their own interest and the peace of society, is not a matter of surprise to one properly understanding the negro character. Heretofore, it has been a matter wholly useless and futile to attempt to instruct them. Naturally disposed, in many instances, to infer that those who had been their former masters were, now that they had been liberated, their worst enemies, they were easily led to discredit any advice, either as to their duty or interest. But now that the novelty of their new position has rather worn off, and they begin to evince a returning sense of duty to themselves—convinced that liberty does not necessarily bring with it freedom from toil, and furnish them with food and raiment, it behooves us, and indeed we are called upon by every sentiment of Christian charity and forbearance to receive them kindly. Let us teach them, not reproachfully, but kindly, the extreme folly of their recent course. Show them that they mistrusted and left us—that we did not leave them. That living together in the same community, our interest, to a great extent, is identically the same. That the same laws that would be beneficial to them would also be beneficial to us, and vice versa. That our present and future interests, both as to ourselves and posterity, demand that we get along harmoniously together. That being led on by their new allies, (a reckless, lawless horde,) would inevitably induce a war of races which could but result in the entire extinction of the negro race in this country.

Notwithstanding the negro when exasperated is vile, treacherous and desperate, nevertheless to those he considers his friends he is kind, confiding and generous. As an evidence of which we recur with grateful hearts to their fidelity to us and our families during the late civil war, in the light of which we can but receive them with pleasure, when they indicate a desire for a restoration of confidence. Therefore, taking advantage of these better instincts of their nature, without committing ourselves to acts of social equality, (which, by-the-by, the larger portion of them do not expect,) by honest, fair dealing, and just, humane treatment, we may win them back to our confidence and respect, thereby not only promoting the mutual interest of both races, but effectually thwarting and overthrowing the schemes of our common enemy, who care nothing for the poor negro, only so far as they can make him subservient to their vile purposes, as the monkey would use the cat's paw for raking the roasted chestnuts from the glowing embers. As a people jealous of our interests, we must act on the defensive, remembering that the Radical party is a crafty, aggressive foe, and that in passing through this solemn, trying ordeal, it will require all the prudence, skill and wisdom that we can command to steer our shattered barque safely through the storm that lowers and thickens around us.

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Whereas, I, William J. Gentry, having been induced to connect myself with what is usually known as the Union League—having become fully satisfied that the principles and doings of that party are not such as conduce to the interests of a free and Republican form of Government, I, therefore, feel it due to myself to thus publicly disavow any further affiliation with said party. Hoping the good citizens of my own District will pardon my errors in the past, and that my future record will be such as to prove my sincerity at the present.

W. J. GENTRY.

ANDERSON, S. C., June 18th, 1868.

Bymenial.